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THE BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 30

The Birth of Green Erin.

Wid all condescinshin,
I'd turn your attinshin,
To what I would minshin in Erin so green,
And without hisitayshin
I'd show how that nayshin
Became iv creayshin the gim an' the Queen.

It happened wan mornin',
Widhout iny warnin',
That Vaynus was born in the beautiful *say;*
An' be that same tokin,
[An' sure 'twas provokin';]
Her pinions wur soakin, and would'nt give play.

So Niptune, who knew her,
Began to pursue her,
In ordher to woo her, the wicked owld Jew!
An' he very nigh caught her
Atop iv the wather,
Great Jupiter's daughter, who cried *'po-ta-loo!*

But Jove, the great jaynious,
Look'd down an' saw Vaynus,
An' Niptune so haynious purshuin' her wild,
So he roared out in tundher
He'd tare him asundher:
An' shure 'twas no wondher for tazin his child.

So a sthar that was flyin'
Around him espyin',
He sazed widhout sighin', an' hurled it below,
Where it tumbled like winkin',
On Niptune while sinkin',
An' gave him, I'm thinking, *a broth iv a blow!*

An' that sthar was dry-land,
Both low-land and high-land,
An' formed a swate island, the land iv me birth.
Thus plain is the shtory,
'Kase sint down from glory,
That Erin so hoary's a heaven on earth!

Thin Vaynus jumped nately
On Erin so shtately,
But faynted, 'kase lately so bother'd and priss'd
Which much did bewilder;
But ere it had kill'd her,
Her father distilled her a dhrop iv the bisht!

An' that glass so victorious,
It made her feel glorious,
A little uproarious I fear it might prove:
Hince how can yez blame us
That Erin's so famous
For beauty, an' murther, an' whisky an' love?

☞It has become apparent that the farce of a convention, on the 18th of March last, did not represent the sentiment of this State; and we think, for the sake of harmony and unanimity, its candidates had better quietly decline, and its organization disband.—There is too strong a tinge of absurdity in proposing that Kentuckians should vote money to pay negroes for fighting, upon any conditions whatever, for a party that proposes it to have any chance of success. Mr. Bell is seriously indisposed; we hope this means no more seriously indisposed to run on such a platform. If so, his illness ought to be epidemic. The other candidates would be benefited by it. Let them kick loose from any such association and come out for what must be their own honest private opinions, that a war to free the slaves in the South is not a war for the Union, and that they will only favor giving money on the express condition that it shall be used only for the Union, and never for Abolitionism. —Louisville Democrat.

☞Joshua F. Bell has not yet accepted the nomination as a candidate for Governor, and it is rumored that he will decline.—That is sensible, and the whole ticket ought to follow his example if he decline. The people of this State will not support that ticket. It is in bad odor. However, it's of no consequence, and none of our business; let them all run, if they want to. They can't be elected.

There is not a State as much devoted to the Union of these States as Kentucky. In that her people are wise and patriotic; but they will not support a war involving gross violations of the Constitution and the destruction of State Rights, laws and institution. They will not vote for a man who would appropriate money to be used in carrying out the Abolition programme.—They can't be coaxed cheated or forced into it, and it is not worth while to try it. We can't be mistaken in this. Men who will do this can't be elected by the people of this State. It is entirely too repugnant to their natural instincts. The people of this State want the old Union. They worship it—would pay for it, fight for it; but they want the old paths. They will not give money and blood for something else, especially not for a negro Government; for slaves armed to subjugate their masters. They will not pay for that; nor intrust a man with office who will thus appropriate either their blood or their money.—Lou. Democrat.

The Tribune's correspondent at Norfolk, gives the following account of the shooting of Lieutenant Colonel Kimball, of Hawkins Zouaves:

I learn that Colonel Kimball had command of the outer picket guard, and during the evening General Corcoran approached the post and was properly challenged by the guard. Instead of giving the countersign, General C. simply said, 'I am General Corcoran.' Under the circumstances, with a rebel force in close proximity, an enemy might have said the same thing, and Colonel Kimball refused to let General Corcoran pass without the proper word. General C. attempted to ride on, when his bridle was seized by Colonel Kimball. In the excitement of the moment Corcoran drew his pistol and fired the fatal shot.

Arming the Negroes----Authoritative Declaration of the Government.

The Louisville Journal, in the face of facts says the Louisville Democrat, has asserted, with unexampled effrontery, that the President's proclamation is not carried out. That the army, as an army, is an injury to the institution of slavery is a gross insult upon our soldiers, who are no more disposed to break the Constitution by a war upon a State institutions than private citizens.—What the determination is, and what the people of Kentucky are invited to spend their hard-earned money for, is shown by the latest dictum of the Administration. It is believed that the Western Army has not, as a mass, approved of the negro policy. The Administration is resolved to crush this feeling. Adjutant General Thomas was recently sent West, for what purpose is best explained by himself. He spoke recently so the soldiers at Helena.

After speaking of the Southern white men being in the army, and negroes in the fields he said the 'Administration' had determined to take from the rebels that source of supply—to take their negroes and compel them to send back a portion of their whites. Very poor substitutes Southern men will make for the dusty field-hand, and if they come into your camps, you cannot but receive them. The authorities at Washington are very much pained to hear that this poor, unfortunate race had been turned from us and refused admittance within our lines. All of you, some day, have been on picket duty. I charge you, if any of this unfortunate race come to your lines, you will not repel them, but receive them cordially. They are to be encouraged to come in, received kindly, fed, clothed, and *armed. I have the fullest authority for dismissing from the army any man, be his rank what it may, for maltreating this unfortunate race.* I would rather do that than give commissions, because such men are unworthy the name of soldier. THIS IS THE DETERMINED POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION. WHEN THE PRESIDENT PUTS HIS FOOT DOWN IT IS THERE, AND HE'S NOT GOING TO TAKE IT UP.

There is the authoritative declaration.—That is what the Administration intends to do; and *it would rather do than issue commission to the meritorious officers who had distinguished themselves in the service.* In other words, rather than rewarded men who are battling for the Union, it will dismiss all who will not aid in arming blacks. It is to be no longer a war for the Union; ought any man to be elected to office in this State who will give money without knowing distinctly that it shall not be used to carry out any such infamous policy,—Frankfort Yeoman.

A Great Statesman to the People.—The following is an extract from a speech delivered in 1788 by that great statesman and true patriot, Alexander Hamilton, in the convention that was held in the State of New York for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. It will be remembered that Hamilton was also a member of the convention which framed the Constitution:

'The States can never lose their powers till the whole people of America are robbed of their liberties. These must go together. They must support each other, or meet a common fate. I wish the committee to remember that the Constitution under examination is framed upon truly republican principles, and that, as it is expressedly designed for a common protection and the general welfare of the United States, it must be utterly repugnant to this Constitution to subvert the State Governments or oppress the people. The coercion of States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised. A failure of compliance will never be confined to a single State. This being the case, can we suppose it wise to hazard a civil war? It would be a nation at war with itself.—Can any reasonable man be well disposed towards a Government that makes war and carnage the only means of supporting itself—a Government that can exist only by the sword? Every such war must involve the innocent with the guilty. This single consideration should not be inefficient to dispose every peaceable citizen against such a Government.'

Power of Money.—The power money is, on the whole, over estimated. The greatest things which have been done for the world have not been accomplished by rich men, or by subscription lists but by men generally of small pecuniary means. Christianity was propagated over half the world by men of the poorest class; and the greatest thinkers, discoverers, inventors and artists, have been men of moderate wealth, many of them little raised above the condition of manual laborers in point of worldly circumstances. And it will always be so.—Riches are oftener an impediment than a stimulus for action; and in many cases they are quite as much a much a misfortune as a blessing. The youth who inherits wealth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and he soon grows sated with it, because he has nothing left to desire. Having no special object to struggle for, he finds time hang heavily on his hands; he remains morally and spiritually asleep, and his position in society is no often higher than that of a polypus over which the tide floats.

☞The Journal says we join with the Abolitionists in refusing men and money.—This is an utter absurdity. The Abolitionists are willing to give billions to carry out the present programme of the war, and the Journal joins with them completely. We will not favor the giving of a dollar to be used for that purpose, while the Journal joins with the Abolitionists and tells them if they insist upon their infamous treasonable, and abhorrent schemes, it will do its best to lead Kentucky members of Congress square into the Abolition camp.—Louisville Democrat.

Marvels of Man.

While the gastric juice has a mild, bland, sweetish taste, it possesses the power of dissolving the hardest food that be swallowed. It has no influence whatever on the soft and delicate fibres of the living hand; but at the moment of death, it begins to eat them away with the power of the strongest acids.

There is dust on sea and land, in the valley and on the mountain top:—there is dust always and everywhere. The atmosphere is full of it. It penetrates the noisome dungeon, and visits the deepest, darkest caves of the earth. No palace door can shut it out; no drawer so secret as to escape its presence. Every breath of wind dashes it upon the open eye; and yet that eye is not blinded, because there is a fountain of the blandest fluid in nature incessantly emptying itself under the eyelid, which spreads it over the surface of the ball at every winking, and washes every atom of dust away. But this liquid, so well adapted to the eye itself, has some acridity, which, under certain circumstances, becomes so decided as to be scalding to the skin, and would rot away the eyelids, were it not that along the edges of them, there are little oil manufactories, which spread over their surface a coating as impervous to the liquids necessary for keeping the eyeball washed clean as the best varnish is impervious to water.

The breath which leaves the lungs has been so perfectly divested of its life giving properties, that to re-breathe it, unmixed with other air, the moment it escapes from mouth, would cause immediate death by suffocation; while, if it hovered about us, a more or less destructive influence over health and life would be occasioned. But it is made of a nature so much lighter than the common air, that the instant it escapes the lips and nostrils, it ascends to the higher regions, above the breathing point, there to be rectified, renovated and sent back again, replete with purity and life. How rapidly it ascends, is beautifully exhibited any frosty morning.

But, foul and deadly as the expired air is, nature, wisely economical in all her works and ways, turns it to good account in its outward passage through the organ of voice, and makes of it the whisper of love, the soft words of affection, the tender tones of human sympathy, the sweetest strains of ravishing music, the persuasive eloquence of the finished orator.

If a well made man be extended on the ground, his arms at right angles with the body, a circle, making the naval its center, will just take in the head', the finger ends and feet. The distance from 'top to toe' is precisely the same as that between the tips of the fingers when the arms are extended. The length of the body is just six times that of the foot while the distance from the edge of the hair on the forehead to the end of the chin, is one tenth of the length of the whole stature.

Of the sixty-two primary elements known in nature, only eighteen are found in the human body, and of these, seven are metalic. Iron is found in the blood, phosphorous in the brain, limestone in the bile, lime in the bones, dust and ashes in all.—Not only these eighteen human elements, but the whole sixty-two, of which the universe is made have their essential basis in the four substances—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon—representing the more familiar names of fire, water, saltpeter, and charcoal. And such is man, the lord of earth—a spark of fire, a drop of water, a grain of gunpowder, and an atom of charcoal.

But, looking at him in another direction, these elements shadow forth the higher qualities of a divine nature, of an immortal existence. In that spark is the caloric which speaks of irrepressible activity; in that drop is the water which speaks of purity, in that grain is the force by which he subdues all things, himself, makes the wide creation the supplier of his wants, and the servitor of his pleasures; while in that atom of charcoal there is diamond, which speaks at once of light and purity, of indestructibility, and of resistless progress. For there is nothing which out shines it. It is purer than the dew-drop. 'Moth and rust' corrupt it not, nor can ordinary fires destroy it; while it cuts its way alike through brass, and adamant, and hardest steel. In that light we see an eternal progression toward omniscience; in that purity, the goodness of divine nature; in that indestructibility an immortal existence; in that progress, a steady accession toward the home and bosom of God.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Thoughts for Young Men.—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets says Daniel Webster, have no magical power to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is under God, the master of his own fortune, so he is the maker of his own mind. The Creator has so constituted the human intellect, that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action it most certainly and necessarily grows. Every man must, therefore, in an important sense, educate himself. His books and teachers are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in the case of emergency, all his mental power in vigorous exercise, to effect his proposed objects. It is not the man who has seen most, or who has read most, who can do this; such a one is in danger of being borne down like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man that can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all the warriors that went to the seige of Troy, had not the pre-eminence, because nature had given him strength, and had carried the largest bow, but because self-discipline had taught him how to bend it.

☞Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, formerly Senator and leader of the Union party in the Convention in that State, and whose loyalty is unquestioned in opposing the present programme of the war, said truly that the 'war was now carried on for a boundary line,' and not for the Union as it was.—That is the whole truth. The object of the Administration is to include Kentucky in an Abolition Confederacy. It is not for the Constitution or the Union.—Lou. Dem.

The Talk of a Man of Sense.

Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, in the last speech he made in the Senate, at its last session, just on the eve of its adjournment, made the following reference to the Democratic party. He said:

'Now, it seems to me that if we of the predominant party were more tolerant of the opposition, and instead of taking pains to insult their beliefs and misrepresent their opinions, we should be very careful to avoid any allusion to them whatever, we should soon disarm that opposition. I have been from the first of opinion that the introduction of any measure no matter how important it might appear to be in the eyes of their friends, calculated to provoke the hostility of the Democratic party and incite it to opposition, was mischievous to the highest degree, and that all we might gain by such a measure would be nothing compared with what we should lose by arousing it to resist it. There harmonious co-operation with us in the prosecution of the war is worth more to the country a thousand times over than any measure we could propose, and which would tend to alienate them from us. Is there any man living to-day, who loves his country better than his own hobby, who would not be willing and ready to give up all the causes of difference with that great party, composing one-half our people, for the sake of insuring its hearty and cheerful co-operation with us in carrying on the war? Sir, I had rather have the moral and material aid of the Democratic party in this war than all the legislative projects that could be hatched in the brains of a Congress composed entirely of reformers. One kindly pulsation of its great heart and one sturdy stroke of its mighty arm would do more to put down the rebellion than all the laws we could possibly pass. I would cheerfully yield all my preconceived notions at any time to secure its aid in this extremity, and with its aid I believe the unity of the republic would soon be restored, and the old flag again float every-where, still more the subject of veneration and still more the assurance of safety and protection than it ever was. I would respect the traditions of that party, and deal tenderly with its likes and dislikes, and surely under no circumstances would I offend it when it could be avoided.

☞The Journal has a particular strut just now on what it holds honorable. Its *ipse dixit* on such points are so self-complacent that we can't help inquiring on what meat our Cæsar has fed of late.

It was once honorable and patriotic to be neutral; to refuse all aid to the Government in this contest. It was honorable and patriotic to advise our officers to surrender their swords. It was honorable and patriotic to give notice that the editor would join the rebellion if he could not keep the State out of it; but now it is treason not to appropriate money to arm negroes to subjugate white men, and Kentucky must do that or not be honorable and patriotic.

According to the creed of the Journal now, the editor has not been honorable or patriotic in the past; and his lectures now, without an humble confession of his past sins, are refreshing.

The fact is, the Journal's honor and patriotism consist in following party. Our members of Congress would not vote supplies for the army; but they are honorable and patriotic, for they will vote the ticket. It is not so much matter what a man says or what he does, so he votes the ticket and supports the party. We should be a good a patriot as anybody now if we would support the ticket. The great object of the Journal is to support its party. What measures they advocate is not of so much consequence.—Just support the ticket and it will all be right.

It is amusing to see how party covers more sins than charity. A Republican can advocate a treaty of peace now, and oppose the war, and be a patriot; but if a Democrat denounces the war and says peace, he is a traitor, and is sent to camp. A Republican can announce daily, no more Union with slave States, and is cheered by the unconditionals; but if a man says he is for the *Constitution* and the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable, he is a Copperhead, and ought to be exiled.

A Republican committee can charge the President with all the calamities of the war, and even insinuate that the rebels found out what none but the President and his two high functionaries knew, and still be patriots. These Republicans support the party, they vote the ticket, and that cures all.

If the editor of the Louisville Journal had read to the late Convention here some of his editorials we have reproduced, and many others of the same sort, he would have been hissed down like Mr. Cravens, except, perhaps, he had pledged himself to support the ticket; and when the Republicans said slavery is the cause and strength of the rebellion, and must be put down, the Journal would reply: "If slavery stands between me and my Government, slavery must go down." In that case, his editorials would be forgiven, indeed, considered patriotic. Such is party; but it is always patriotic. Listen to its organs, and those who don't support it are exceedingly inconsistent, absurd, stupid, or wicked. They can preach heresy, sin, and treason; but if they vote the ticket it's all right. We shall see what position the Journal's candidates for Congress will take.—Will they pledge themselves to vote money out of the treasury, knowing, as they do that it is used to support negroes made free by the President's proclamation, and to arm companies and regiments of slaves thus emancipated to subjugate their masters?—Let them do so in this State to the people, and see hom many votes they will get.
Louisville Democrat.

If a man uses a corkscrew too often at a sitting, his movements are likely to get as crooked as the instrument.

Counterfeit Postal Currency.—The counterfeit 50-cent postal notes are distinguished from the genuine by having but *two* curved lines on each side of the figure 50 and below the words 'or designated U.S. depository,' while the genuine have *three.*

How to Make Union Men.

We are asked to put on record for future reference the following facts, which conurred last Fall:

Plundering General Taylor's Plantation.—*Walton's Daily Montpelier Journal* contains a letter from a soldier of the Vermont 8th, dated Camp Allemands, Aug. 29, in which he states that on the previous Thursday, the property of General Richard Taylor, a son of old General Taylor, (by whom it was bequeathed to him,) was confiscated, the son being now in the rebel army. The slaves, 150 in number, were all declared emancipated, while the plantation was plundered by the Union soldiers. According to the writer:

'It is one of the most splendid plantations that I ever saw. There are on it 700 acres of sugar cane which must rot upon the ground if the government does not harvest it. I wish you could have seen the soldiers plunder this plantation. After the stock was driven off, the boys began by ordering the slaves to bring out everything there was to eat and drink. They broguht out hundreds of bottles of wine, eggs, preserved figs and peaches, turkeys, chickens and honey in any quantity.

'I brought away a large camp kettle and frying pans that belonged to old Gen. Taylor, and also many of his private papers. I have one letter of his own handwriting, and many from Secretary Marcy—some from Gen. Scott, and some from the traitor Floyd. I brought to camp four bottles of claret wine.

'The camp is loaded down with plunder—all kinds of clothing, rings, watches, guns, pistols, and some of Gen. Taylor's old hats and coats, belts, swords—and, in fact, every old relic he had is worn about the camp.

* * * * * * *

'You and every one may be thankful that you are out of the reach of plundering armies. Here are whole families of women and children running in the woods—large plantations entirely deserted—nothing left except slaves too old to run away—all kinds of the best mahogany furniture broken to pieces. Nothing is respected.'

☞A correspondent wants to know what we think of an armistice. We don't think it would be of any value at all, unless a previous understanding was had of the basis of settlement.

Our opinion is, that a National Convention should be proposed to the Southern States, and that the offer shall be kept an open one, with the condition that whenever accepted by the Southern States the war should cease, and all pains and penalties be expunged from the statute books, and all proclamations and military orders revoked.

We are perfectly willing to leave the settlement of this question to a National Convention, giving ample time for consideration and free discussion. We know no other fair way to settle the matter. The Administration at Washington has no power to adjust this matter; and we doubt the disposition of the men at Washington or Richmond to settle any way but upon a dissolution of the Union. Each man concerned wants a country he can cut a figure in, and not one of them would be heard of any more in a restored Union. An armistice without some understanding would, it seems to us, only lead to a renewal of hostilities, with less hope of peace than before. We shall be told that it is needless to offer a National Convention, for the South can not or will not accept it.

No one knows what the South will do. She will never accept an offer never made, of course. We believe she will accept it; and if any State accepts it, the war could cease as to that State.

We are for any means that promise peace and union, and our judgment is that any set of men, such as the people would now elect North and South, after a fair discussion, would preserve the Great Republic as one country. They would find it easier to unite than to divide. We don't see what an unconditional armistice would do with the men at Richmond and the men at Washington to negotiate. They would not keep out of this trouble when they might have done so much easier than they can now get out. They might agree to let the people settle it; but we doubt if they will until forced to do so by the power of public opinion, or the power of ballots or bullets, or both.—Lou. Dem.

The Right to Bear Arms.—'The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed,' says a quiet, unimportant instrument, the Constitution of the United States. What an insignificant thing that document is, compared with a Brigadier General! 'By direction of Brig. General Wright,' the citizens of Indiana are ordered to be disarmed by Col. Carrington, the gentleman in command at Indianapolis. For why? they are democrats, and dont belong to the "S. B." The arms of these latter gentry will not be touched. To what conclusion do these things point?

State Register.

Habits.—Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeeded one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a single change. No single action creates, however it exhibits, a man's character; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the elements of mischief which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

Dangerous Countetfeit Circulated.—Two-dollar Treasury bills altered to twenties were largely circulated in Philadelphia on Thursday. It is stated that the alterations were so successfully done that the closest examination was necessary to detect the fraud. Twenty-dollar Government bills should be closely inspected before they are taken. By holding the counterfeit bills before a strong light the alterations may be detected.

Loyalty and Disloyalty.

These terms, naturally foreign to our language as well as to the spirit of our institutions, have become engrafted upon our common dialect by the constant repetition of them by the miserable Abolition press—a press alternately fawning and bigoted.

Since we are compelled to use this jargon borrowed from courts, by these malignant toadies upon power, let us consider what meaning has been attached to it by the Republican Jacobins. It is a matter of some curiosity, if not of importance, to know what now a days constitutes loyalty and what demonstrates disloyalty. After tolerably minute inquiry and observation, we are happy to be able to gratify our readers, and we herewith furnish a table of signs and symptoms by which they can always tell a number one loyal man, as well as a disloyal wretch.

SIGNS OF LOYALTY.

1. Bellow about the negro at all hours and in all places.
2. Pocket as much money and as many fat offices as you can.
3 Gas about your patriotism vociferously, just like the old Pharisee did of his piety.
4. Justify everything the Administration does, and swear that every man is a traitor who don't agree with you—even if all his sons are in the army, while you are pocketing fat jobs.
5. Abuse Democrats like pickpockets.
6. If there is any more money or plunder grab it, a la Cameron.
7. Grab more money.
8. Nigger! Nigger!!
9. More money!!!

SIGNS OF DISLOYALTY.

1. Drawing a distinction between the Government and the Administration—sustaining the one at all times—approving the other, *when it does right*, and rebuking it *when it does wrong.*
2. Asserting at all times, that because the Rebels have violated the laws of the land, it is no justification for us to violate them.
3. Fighting and furnishing means for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and ignoring Abolition schemes for the negro.
4. Strenuously urging a policy that will make the *Re-Union* of the States possible, instead of fostering measures to widen the breach.

These are the signs of loyalty and disloyalty furnished by the Republican Jacobins themselves.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Desire for Peace.—The Milwaukie *News*, the central organ of the Democratic party of Wisconsin, has an able and forcible article on the great desire for peace. We quote the following admirable extract, for the purpose of fully endorsing the sentiments it contains:—"Throughout the whole land, earnest and heartfelt prayers are being offered up for peace. Right or wrong, the most bloody, most ineffectual, most devastating war of a century is drawing to a close. The government is powerless to long continue a conflict which the popular judgment condemns. A few mose battles must be fought—a few thousand may be slain. But ere the flowers of June fairly bloom, we shall hear the boom of the last hostile gun. We allege but a fact, as palpable to all as to us. Outside the dominant party, there never has been any large number of the people unequivocally committed to war as a means of restoring the American Union. It requires the suppression of presses, threats of imprisonment, temptations to plunder, the official favor of the government, the lavish distribution of civil military honors, the expenditure of thousands of millions of the people's money, to procure even the seeming unity of public sentiment in favor of war.—With threats, with bribes, with brute power, with usurpations, the Administration, which has been guided by the will of the people, attempt to conquor it. Hence war; hence bankruptcy; hence the death of thousands of the noblest men ever born; hence the division of the Republic, and the final uprising of the people for the Constitution in November when popular instinct became popular conviction. This is history."

Heaven—How Much Cotton Can Get There?—A good anecdote is told of a Federal officer who had been largely engaged in cotton speculations. Falling sick, and becoming half delirous from fever, the chaplain, fearing he might die, was urging him to repentance, and a preparation for Heaven.

'Dear General', he said, 'you will perhaps receive your marching orders soon, and you should have your armor on, ready to obey the order.'

Turning over with a sigh, the General responded:

'I am always ready to act when the orders come, but how much *cotton* can I get there?'

The Disadvantages of Not Speaking French.

Henry Edgerton, in a letter to his father, A. P. Edgerton, published in the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Sentinel*, and dated Paris, France, says:

"Look at the position of our country and the South here in France. Mr. Dayton, our Minister, can not speak French, and I do not believe he can even read it. He does not move in any French society, but merely attends, in a formal manner, just such meetings or balls as are absolutely necessary, no more. On the contrary, all Southern gentlemen here, who have any connection with *their* Government, speak French fluently, understand French sentiment, etiquette, &c., and move exclusively in French society; give entertainments and endeavor to make themselves pre-eminently agreeable, and in this way ninety-nine out of every hundred French gentlemen are made to sympathize thoroughly with the South, although the French people are perfectly *rabid against slavery.* It is not, therefore, such an extraordinary thing that the Southerners have acquired such an ascendency here. Our Government is destined to feel some day the effects of sending uncongenial persons to foreign countries, and especially to France."

What is the difference between a pulse and a policemen? One is always on the beat, and the other is always off.

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 30

THE WAR NEWS.

Instead of preparing a summary, we refer the reader to the dispatches copied in another column, which will be found full of stirring details. The military operations on both sides, as the Spring advances and the roads improve, are growing exceedingly interesting and must soon become momentous on land and water. Heavy movements are on foot in Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and elsewhere. See dispatches.

Military Trials.

Three persons, arrested in Bourbon County, Ky., on the 11th, Sampson D. Talbott and Thomas Sullivan, on charge of harboring persons in arms against the United States, and Thomas M. Campbell, on charge of being a spy in the Confederate service, were tried by Court martial in Cincinnati on the 27th and convicted. Talbott was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and be closely, confined three months; Sullivan to be imprisoned three months; and Campbell was sentenced to be hung on the first day of May. The findings and sentences of the Court were approved by Gen. Burnside, who ordered the prisoners to be conveyed to Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Lake Erie in order to execute the sentences.

☞We learn that Gen. Burnside discharged the court of inquiry in the case of Maj. Clarence Prentice, in Cincinnati, on Wednesday, and the Major was ordered to be sent South immediately to be exchanged.

☞Gen. Wilcox has issued an order prohibiting the 'sale, purchase, or transmission' of the Cincinnati Enquirer and Chicago Times in his military department.

☞The Charleston Mercury says that Fort Sumter, although somewhat pitted, is as strong as it was when the recent fight began.

☞Adjutant General Thomas proposes to raise twenty regiments of negroes, and the Kentucky radicals propose to pay their expenses.

☞General Grant remarked, on Sunday morning, that Gen. Steele had destroyed half a million bushels of corn and immense quantities of bacon. This being so, the rebels cannot be so near starved out as is supposed.

☞Gen. Kirby Smith, who was sent to collect and reorganize the scattered troops of the rebel Hindman's command, is said to have detached a large number of men to erect fortifications on the Arkansas river, between Pine Bluff and Little Rock, in anticipation of a speedy attack by federal troops.

☞It is reported that the steamers Hope and Alhambra were captured in the Mississippi river on Sunday week, while they were aground at Devil's Elbow. The crews escaped to Memphis.

☞The report, already published, that Gen. Stoneman had captured Gordonsville, Virginia, has not been confirmed at Washington, and it is thought now to be without foundation.

☞The New York Herald says that Ben. Wade is the Radical's candidate for the Presidency, and the War Committee's report was intended to kill off Banks, Seward, and others.

☞The estate of the late Stephen A. Douglas, in Chicago, has been inventoried at seven hundred thousand dollars, but there are encumbrances upon it equal to its appraised value. The executors report that there is no personal property.

☞The New York Times thinks the speeches of the Solicitor General and of Lord Palmerston forbid all further doubt that there is a deliberate purpose and a settled plan on the part of the British Cabinet to violate its neutral obligations to this country.

MASSACHUSETTS MORALS.—A young man by the name of Stackpole, of Beverly, Massachusetts poisoned his father, mother and two sisters a short time ago. One of the sisters died. The rest of the family are likely to recover.

☞The London Times denies the report that Secretary Chase had been offered a loan of a hundred million in London.

☞Lieut. Edgleby, who was at home in New Hampshire, on a sick furlough, has been dismissed from the service, because he voted the Democratic ticket.

☞The Agricultural Bureau has received eighteen cases of rice from our Minister in Japan, which is adapted to the uplands of this country. It is now ready for distribution to all who make application for it.

☞The Land Office at Washington is in receipt of very late and interesting intelligence from California, that new gold, silver, and copper mines have been discovered, in which the metals are remarkably abundant.

☞Dan Rice, the celebrated circus clown, has been engaged for the coming season at a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars.—This is equal to the salary of President Lincoln.

W. H. Wadsworth nominated for re-election to Congress.

A Convention of delegates of the Union party in the 9th Congressional district met at Catlettsburg on the 23d. Of 114 votes cast, Mr. Wadsworth received 92 and Thos. Hamrich 22, whereupon the nomination was made unanimous. The following resolutions, on motion of Harrison Taylor were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention approves of the proceedings, resolutions and nominations of the Union Democratic Convention, which assembled at the City of Louisville, on the 18th of March last, and pledge ourselves to an active and earnest support of the nominees of that Convention to the various offices to which they have been designated.

Resolved, That we earnestly invoke the loyal men of this Congressional District not to slacken in their patriotic efforts to redeem Kentucky, and especially their immediate homes from the presence of the hands of rebel marauders, who are destroying our property, desecrating our homes, murdering our people, and endeavoring to overthrow the best government which human wisdom has yet devised.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all loyal men to stand by, uphold and sustain the Federal Government in all its constitutional efforts to suppress the wicked rebellion, which threatens the subjugation of our State, the overthrow of the Government, and the destruction of the liberties of the people, and we earnestly call upon the loyal men of the District to respond promptly, cheerfully, and patriotically to the demand of the General Government for the twenty regiments designed, especially for the protection and defense of Kentucky.

Resolved, That we are for a vigorous, continuous, and ceaseless prosecution of the war, until the rebellion is crushed, and those in arms submit to the law, and the National authority.

The Consequences of Abolition Policy.

'Ion,' the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes as follows:

'It is estimated that there are 10,000 contrabands in Washington at the present time. Since the superintendent of contrabands, Dr. Nichols, entered upon his duties, in June last, 4,860 contrabands have passed under his charge. Situations have been provided for 3,000; 700 have died, and about 1,000 remain in the camp. These latter are mostly women, children, and men too old and feeble to work. At Alexandria there are 3,000 contrabands at present.—About 800 have died since they first began to assemble there.'

Providing for old and decrepit slaves at Government expense, who otherwise would have been taken care of by their owners, is the net result of Abolition policy.

The Proclamation Under the Conscription Law.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, in a recent interview with the Secretary of War, ascertained the terms of the forthcoming conscription. The action under the law will be first to return to the army all absentees and deserters; second, the draft will be made, first in those States and districts which have failed to furnish their quota under calls heretofore made; third, such of the States as have furnished more than their proportions of volunteers heretofore called for, will be credited with such excess, and no draft will probably be ordered in such States until the number of troops furnished by the several States shall have been equalized by drafts in those States which are behind.

DYING SPEECH OF YELLOW WOLF.—But a few weeks ago Yellow Wolf was one of the Indian chiefs stopping at the Patee House in this city, on his way to Washington. He soon sickened and died there. The following in his dying speech, and equals in pathos and eloquence the speech of the celebrated Chief Logan, rendered historic by the pen of Thomas Jefferson. "Tell my people," said the dying hero of the wilderness, "that I entreat them with my last breath to live in peace with the pale faces. Tell them that I have seen the Great Father, and that he has promised to take care of the red man.—The Great Spirit has ordained that I should fall asleep beneath the shadow of my Great Father; that I go to the eternal hunting-grounds in the full faith that my nation will preserve peace with the sons of the Great Father. I have ever been a friend of the pale face; and the inheritance I would leave to my nation is that they conduct themselves so as to merit the smile of the Great Spirit, who watches alike over the red man and the pale fale."—St. Joseph Herald.

A SAD CHANGE.—Up to the 4th of March, 1861, our Government had been known to the people only by the blessings which it conferred upon them. Since that disastrous day it has been known only by its oppressions and its exactions.—Logan Gazette.

PRICES CURRENT.—The expedition against Charleston was fitted out at an expense of One Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars. It failed—and that immense sum—more than sufficient to pay the whole expenses of the Government during two years of Buchanan's Administration—is utterly and forever lost. It is a good thing that it is easier to pay a large sum than a larger one.—Logan Gazette.

☞The following persons have been incarcerated in the Military Prison during this week. Most of them are citizens of this place:

James B. Hamlin, James Karins, Peter Karins, Jas. Hoobery, King White, Washington B. Hacock, Edward Wilder, John Thompson, Dr. Joseph R. Bettison, John Mears, Sheridan Harris, Jas. H. Emmons, Benj. W. Emmons, J. H. Smith, W. H. Purcel, William Leach, J. W. Frales, Miles Blount, Joseph Franklin, Geo. Logan, Jno. Gallagher, Allen Jones, D. W. Cook, John W. Croan, Aaron J. Royce, John A. Ward, and Henry Bosser.—Lou. Dem., April 23.

Envious persons are, for the most part, ungrateful, mean, proud, impotent and malicious; they lie under a double misfortune; common calamity and common blessing fall heavy upon them; nature gives them a share in the first, and their ill nature in the latter; and having their own trouble, and the happiness of their neighbors to disturb them, they need no other ingredients of misery.

A debating club in Worcester lately discussed the important question—'Whether a rooster's knowledge of daybreak is the result of observation or instinct.'

☞Hamer township, in Highland county, Ohio, gave 169 votes, of which the Democracy got 162.

TALKING LOYALTY.

Having become entirely convinced that "the Administration is the Government," we propose to express some truly loyal views, in purely loyal words.

We hold that Abroham Lincoln is the greatest statesman of the age. That he is thoroughly informed on all matters of Government policy, and especially conversant with the intricacies of the Tariff; that he is a very handsome man, a very refined man, a thoroughly educated man; and has had all the training requisite for a successor of Washington and Madison in the Executive chair.

We hold, also that the afore-mentioned Lincoln is "honest," and that his Administration is distinguished for the integrity of all its members, and their appointees; that Welles never gave fat contracts to Morgan; that Cameron never dabbled in frauds; that Tucker never made money out of transports; that Fremont never speculated in Austrian muskets; that Seward and Stanton violated no law in making arrests; that the Constitution required Blair to exclude Democratic papers from the mails; and that Chase is sincere, frank and manly in his conduct; "wearing his heart on his sleeve:" never saying one thing and meaning another; and withal, a pure national patriot, holding himself above all sectional prejudices.

We hold, moreover, that the conduct of the war has been marked by a brilliant series of the most wonderful victories, except a few instances of disaster, caused by such copperheads as McClellan and Buell.

We still believe that this wicked rebellion will be squelched in the original ninety days, and that the only reason why a few old women did not whip the rebels before breakfast, was because Father Abraham, in the kindness of his heart (see Tod on deserters) failed to corscript them out of tender regard for age and sex.

We don't believe that any body's hurt, the crisis being purely artificial: It is our belief that a large sum is more easily paid than a larger one; and we are sure, from personal experience, that it is easier to pay when we have the means of paying, than when we have not.

The National debt we consider a mere trifle, as we have been convinced, by an arithmetical calculation, that our women can churn it out in ten years. 'Come butter, come.'

We believe in the 'Union Party;' that is, we don't believe it's a party at all; but devised for the pure and holy purpose of putting down this wicked rebellion, and saving the best Government in the world. Its leaders are all honest patriots, caring nothing for office, except when it is forced upon them. Their motto is: 'To the devil with your offices! We are for our country—our whole country—and our home is in the bright settin' sun!'

We are very much in favor of calling Democrats 'Copperheads,' and 'enemies in our midst.' We think they all ought to be killed. Burning at the stake would be eminently proper. Sharp pine splinters ought to be stuck into their flesh, and set on fire. No Union man should deal with them, except to take their money—never neglecting to call them traitors as soon as they leave the store or shop.

We believe in Tod, Dennison, Carrington and Jim Lane. * * * * *

Other thoughts crowd upon us, but we have probably said enough. If any hollow-hearted skeptic is so depraved as to think us insincere, let him bring on his horn, and have us sworn.—*Logan (O.) Gazette.*

A Beautiful Extract.

It was night. Jerusalem slept as quietly amid her ills as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel, stood like a statue at his post, and the philosopher's lamp burned dimly in the recesses of his chamber.

But a moral darkness involved the nations in its unlighted shadows. Reason shed a faint glimmering over the minds of men, like the cold and insufficient shining of a distant star. The immortality of man's spiritual nature was unknown, his relation unto heaven undiscovered, and his future destiny obscured in a cloud of mystery.

It was at this period that two forms of ethereal mould hovered about the land of God's chosen people. They seemed like sister angels sent to earth on some embassy of love. The one of majestic stature and well-formed limbs, which her snowy drapery hardly concealed, in her erect bearing and steady eye, exhibited the highest degree of strength and confidence. Her right arm was extended in an impressive gesture upward, where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavillion, while on the left reclined her companion in form and countenance the contrast of the other, for she was drooping like a flower when moistened with refreshing dews, and her bright but troubled eyes scanned the air with varying glances. Suddenly a light, like the sun flashed out from the heavens, and Faith and Hope hailed with exulting songs the ascending star of Bethlehem.

Years rolled away, and the stranger was seen in Jerusalem. He was a meek, unassuming man, whose happiness seemed to consist in acts of benevolence to the human race. There were deep traces of sorrow on his countenance, though no one knew why he grieved, for he lived in the practice of every virtue, and was loved by all the good and wise. By and by it was rumored that the stranger worked miracles; that the blind saw, and the dumb spake, the dead leaped, the ocean moderated its chanting tide; and the very thunders articulated—He is the Son of God. Envy assailed him to death. Slowly and thickly girded, he ascended the hill of Calvary. A heavy cross bent him to the earth. But Faith leaned on his arm, and Hope dipped her pinions in his blood and mounted to the skies.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald writes:

"A report of the Freedman's Association here has just been made, showing that in addition to the resident negro population there are ten thousand contrabands, thus making the entire number here twenty-five thousand. The fact of it is, the capital of the country is becoming one vast negro asylum, and it is daily growing worse. Runaway slaves from Maryland and contrabands from Virginia are fast filling up every place. Senator Pomeroy and Rev. William Channing stated at a public meeting on Friday, 'that the day was soon at hand when the white and colored people here would live with each other without prejudice.'"

Which means that the white residents of Washington are fast getting upon the lower, or negro, plane.

THAD STEVENS.—The Republican leader of the last House of Representatives, said: 'This Union never shall with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is.'

BY TELEGRAPH.

Vicksburg News.

MURFREESBORO, April 25.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 23d inst., gives the following details of General Reynold's expedition. It says that his force consisted of 8,000 infantry, calvalry and artillery, and states that at the same time a similar force advanced to Wartrace. It does not think that this means a general advance, as it would be dividing a great army into two, operating nearly fifty miles apart.

A dispatch from Tullahoma to the 21st, says Bragg is rapidly mobilizing his army. His men are in good condition and high spirits. He has ordered his troops to relieve themselves of all unnecessary camp equipage and baggage, so as to be ready for a march.

A Vicksburg correspondent gives a fine description of the passage of the rebel batteries at Vicksburg by our gunboats and transports. The particulars of the destruction of the Queen of the West and Diana, in Grand Lake, are also given.

A shell from the Calhoun ignited the powder in the hold of the Queen of the West, which communicated to the magazine, causing her to blow up, killing thirty men. We afterward captured 180 prisoners; the rebels then destroyed the Diana, to prevent her falling into our hands.

The same dispatch says that one division of Gen. Banks' army, under Gen. Emory, has advanced to within six miles of Franklin, and is co-operating with Gens. Weitzel and Grover, seriously threatening the capture of the rebel forces on Grand Lake.—The gunboats are co-operating with Gen. Banks.

There are rumors here that the army of General Bragg has received large reinforcements.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

'CINCINNATI, April 25.

'Advices from below state there has been a cessation of fighting on the Coldwater.—During the fighting thus far the Federal loss has been small. One Colonel is reported killed, but his name unmentioned. Rebel reports say General Loring has arrived from Fort Pemberton with several thousand men, and reinforced General Chalmers. Some hard fighting was anticipated.

'It is reported that Holly Springs has been reoccupied by the Federals.

'The steamer Prima Donna, from Vicksburg, arrived at Memphis on the 23d.—When our gunboats and transports ran the blockade at Vicksburg, all went past the Warrenton batteries but the Forest Queen, which, being disabled put into the lower mouth of the canal for repairs. On Monday she ran by the Warrenton batteries and joined the fleet; not a gun was fired at her.

'The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 23d reports a fight at Tuscumbia, and claims a victory.

'The Tallahoma correspondent of the *Rebel* says, from present indications the campaign in Middle Tennessee will soon open in earnest. In pursuance of an order from Bragg, all tents and extra baggage are sent to the rear.

'A special dispatch from Stamford, Ky., says, Captain Slough, of the Forty-fourth Ohio, with 150 men, attacked a body of the enemy below Rockhold, on the Williamsburg Road on the 23d, killing four and capturing none, and drove the enemy across the river. He sustained no loss.'

PILOT KNOB, April 25.—The intelligence as to the numbers and intentions of Marmaduke's forces is unsatisfactory. They are estimated from six thousand to eight thousand. Their main body is two or three miles beyond Fredericktown. A detachment of our troops is within half a mile of that place.

Attempts were made last night to burn three bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad, midway between here and St. Louis, but the rebels were repulsed, with the loss of five killed and twenty wounded.

General Vandever has arrived here with cavalry and artillery from Rolla, and assumed command.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Memphis dispatches of the 22d make no mention of the repulse of the Federal troops on the Coldwater, reported in the Richmond *Whig* of the 21st, on the authority of a Jackson, Mississippi, telegraph. According to the best information there has been no fight of any consequence on the Coldwater or near Hernando since the fight of Saturday and Sunday, in which the rebels were driven back.

Dispatches say that several houses in Hernando were burned on the 21st, and that it is reported through rebel sources that Gen. Loring arrived from Fort Pemberton with several thousand troops, and reinforced Chalmers. More hard fighting is anticipated.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The steamer Fulton, from New Orleans, *via* Key West 19th, arrived here.

The Era, of the 19th, gives an account of the late military movements. On the night of the 17th, General Banks had reached Vermillionville, after a hard fight at Vermillion Bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but were driven back, with considerale loss on both sides.

A letter in the Era dated 'In the field, above New Iberia, 17th,' states that Col. Kimball, with the Fifty-third Massachusetts regiment, entered the rebel works at Bethel Place on the morning of the 14th, planting our flag on the parapet. General Weitzel's division followed, succeeded by the whole line.

The rebels left numerous dead unburied, and evidences were plenty of bloody work in their ranks. Large stores of ammunition, some Enfield rifles and other arms were captured. Our army then marched through Pattersonville, skirmishing continuously, and reahed Franklin on the 15th inst. Prior to Thursday night some thousand prisoners had been brought into Franklin, whole companies of rebels being captured at one time. At Franklin the steamer Corrie was captured with three officers of the late gunboat Diana on board, thus restoring them to our service. The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats to prevent their falling into our hands, and two large gunboats and the Diana. Including in the destruction of these boats were immense stores of provisions and ammunition.

It was expected that Generl Banks would capture Opelousas, on the 18th, and occupy it. The expedition of General Grover has been eminently successful, and in a battle with the rebels at Irish Bend, the Thirteenth Connecticut charged the rebel lines and batteries, supported by the Twenty-sixth Maine, Twenty-fifth Connecticut, Twelfth Maine and Ninety-first New York, and defeated them, leaving a silk flag and other trophies in our hands. The rebel force consisted of two regiments of Texan and three batteries, including the famous Pelican and Sims batteries. The whole rebel force at Bethel Place and Irish Bend numbered some 10,000, posted in highly advantageous positions, under command of General Dick Taylor, son of the late Zachary Taylor.

Important captures of horses, mules and beef cattle, to the number of 1,000, were made. The celebrated salt mine or salt rock was captured, and the rebel works destroyed. The rebel soldiers were not loth to be captured, and over 1,500 are in our hands, and more being taken. An abandoned rebel iron foundery was found New Iberia, containing a quantity of shot and shell.

Our fleet has reduced the rebel fortifications at Bute la Rose, an important point.

Fight at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

CAIRO, April 26.—The steamer Hyatt arrived this evening, having left Cape Girardeau at three P. M. She reports a collision between the Federals and the enemy as having occured at about eleven o'clock this morning. The fighting cotinued two hours, the enemy being repulsed. No particulars.

LATER.

Dispatches from General McNeil, at Cape Girardeau, dated seven o'clock Saturday evening, announced the rebels, about eight thousand strong, under Marmaduke and Barbridge, were twelve miles distant, approaching on two roads. At three o'clock and twenty minutes this morning a flag of truce brought a demand for a surrender in half an hour, signed by Major General Price, to which a defiant reply was returned. At eleven o'clock and twenty minutes A. M. the rebels attacked in force. After three hours' severe fighting the rebels were handsomely repulsed. It is supposed, however, they would change position and attack from another point. Reinforcements reached McNeil to-day. He has two gunboats in readiness for an emergency, and expresses the utmost confidences in his ability to whip the enemy, and vigorously pursue them in case of retreat. No apprehension need be felt for the safety of Cape Girardean. No mention made of the loss on either side. A strong force of Federal cavalry and artillery occupied Fredericktown last night. All rebel prisoners confined here have been removed to Alton, and all gunshops in the city placed under guard.

LATEST---THE ENEMY REPULSED.

A later dispatch from General McNeil says we have re pulsed the enemy with severe loss. He is now retreating, but will be well taken care of. Our loss is less than wenty killed and wounded.

NEW YORK, April 26—A dispatch from Memphis, April 23, says six more transports have recently and successfully run the blockade. They are the Tigress, Empire City, Anglo-Saxon, Moderator, Cheesman and Harrion. The casualities are not known.

The Freestone and A. D. Howe have taken two double-deck flat boats through the Duckport Canal. These boats are capable of carrying one thousand men each.

Transports now run by Warrenton without difficulty, the batteries being silenced.

Gen. Banks' army is at Point Coupee, on the south bank of the Red River, and opposite Bayou Sara.

NASHVILLE April 27.—Part of General Green Clay Smith's brigade, consisting of 250 cavalry, commanded by Col. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, this morning made a dash upon a rebel camp of the Texas Legion, eight miles south of Franklin, on the Carter's Creek Pike, captured 128 rebels, including three Captains, five Lieutenants, same number of horses, fifty mules, one ambulance loaded with medical stores, and burned eight wagons and the arms of the rebels. Col. Brooks, commanding the rebel camp, was captured, but subsequently escaped. The rebels were a part of the brigade of General Whitfield, a Tennesseean, and a native of Franklin, who acquired notoriety in Kansas a few years since. One rebel mortally wounded. No casualities on the Federal side.

Prisoners who arrived here to-night say that over three thousand three hundred citizens, male and female, have taken the oath and given bond under the recent order of General Mitchell.

Capt. C. L. Smedell, of the Twenty-first Illinois, Judge Advocate on the trial of Anderson, took sick and died suddenly, to-day, of pneumonia, at the St. Cloud Hotel.

A startling rumor is current in the city to-night, that General Bragg was shot and instantly killed by General Breckinridge at Tallahoma, yesterday.

A small party of rebels attacked the Louisville train, on its passage from this city.—Three rebels were killed, and two prisoners. No damage was done to the track.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—The Nashville cars arrived three hours behind time. A guard on the cars dispersed a party of rebels, killing three and wounding three. Three and a half miles north of Franklin two sick Union soldiers and two passengers and a drummer boy were wounded, the latter belonging to Vevay, Indiana, probably mortally, and left at Bowling Green. The military authorities have been arresting, during the past three days, members of an association for promoting the rebel cause and procuring desertions from the Union army.

During the sale of a lot of negroes at the Court-house this morning, the Provost Marshal notified buyers that four were free under the Proclamation of the President.—The sale, nevertheless, went on, when the matter of the four contrabands was turned over to the United States District Judge, who will take measures to annul the sale.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A dispatch from Colonel Pomeroy, dated Cape Girardeau, at 10 o'clock, A. M., says: "The enemy are moving off fast, and General McNeil is just starting in pursuit. There is no doubt Gen. Vandever will strike him to-day."

A dispatch from Gen. McNeil some two hours later, says: "Gen. Vandever attacked and repulsed the enemy last night, taking a large number of prisoners, horses, arms, &c. I am in pursuit of the flying enemy, who are retreating toward Bloomfield."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 27.—Richmond papers of this morning admit the loss of five Napoleon guns and one hundred and forty men in the fight on the Nansemond. All quiet there at last advices.

A Fredericksburg correspondent writes that his impression is confirmed that our army is withdrawing from the line of the Rappahannock.

The weather to-day is warm and pleasant, and the roads are improving.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my pecialities; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enummerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsuited as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.
Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use. ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivalled flavor. ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily. ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale low by Brl or gallon. ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskeys, at very low rates, always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply. ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS—Green and Black of all the best grades. ALEX MADDOX.

FISH—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish ALEX MADDOX

DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality ALEX MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers. ALEX MADDOX.

RYE—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee. ALEX MADDOX

CHARCOAL—Always in full supply ALEX MADDOX

CORN IN THE EAR—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE—Hemp and Manilla ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ships cable always on hand. ALEX MADDOX

OAKUM—Choice prepared always on hand A. MADDOX

BLOCK AND TACKLE—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese. ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthern ware. ALEX. MADDOX

SALT—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag. A. MADDOX

COAL OIL—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail ALEX. MADDOX

CANDLES—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons. ALEX. MADDOX

SOAPS—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties ALEX. MADDOX

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old. ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION--Good and Produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates. ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO!
SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,

MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &C.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE to ORDER, all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

☞Please call and examine Goods and Prices as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR,
arket St., bet. 2nd & 3rd Sts.,
next door to William Watkins.

Maysville, June 19 1862-1y

FRANK & COONS,

Attorneys at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

☞Prompt attention paid to Collecting.
june 862

THE BULLETIN.

☞ *OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.*

MAYSVILLE. - - - - APRIL 30

☞ Persons wishing the *Bulletin*, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only *One Dollar* per year.

MINCE PIES AND TRACTS.—Under this heading, the reader will find an amusing piece among our selections, which he will enjoy more than eating mince pies.

☞ Col. Kimball, who was killed by Gen. Corcoran, was a brother of B. H. Kimball, Esq., of Rock Island. He was Captain of the only company raised in Vermont for the Mexican war, and served with distinction, being promoted to Major for gallantry and bravery in battle. He was the first over the walls at Chepultepec, and himself cut the halyards and hauled down the Mexican flag. After the war he was employed for some time on the New York Herald, and afterwards held an office in the New York Custom-house.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN OHIO.—Our country exchanges from Ohio bring us the best kind of election returns. The Democratic gains generally on the vote last fall are large. The people in the country districts are aroused. Everything indicates a Democratic majority in the State next fall of 25,000 to 30,000.

☞ The Mobile Register says that John Minor Botts, of Virginia, so long incarcerated in Libby prison, has been released, through the interposition of a friend, an extensive purchaser of tobacco, and has permission to remain on his estate, near Gordonsville, under pledge of not aiding or abetting the Union cause.

☞ Gen. Carrington, commander of the district of Indiana, has issued and order declaring that members of the secret society known as the K. G. C.'s will be treated as public enemies, and punished accordingly. He also declares the wearing of butternut emblems a disloyal practice, punishable as other disloyal offenses are.

☞ John Harris, the man who broke open the Hardware House of Owens, Pinckard & Barkley, and then fired it, has been sentenced to nine years imprisonment, in the State prison. The Sheriff of this county left for Frankfort on Monday with Harris.

THE FRED. DOUGLASS NEGRO REGIMENT.—It is well known that the famous negro orator, Fred. Douglass, has been engaged for several weeks in enlisting a negro regiment, throughout the Northern States, with his headquarters at Boston. We are informed that in Ohio a full company of one hundred men has been raised, viz: Cincinnati 27, Hamilton 8, Dayton 4, Oberlin 16, Columbus 8, Cleveland 34, and other points 17. Total 113.

HIGH PRICES FOR TOBACCO.—Wm. Francis, of Campbell county, Ky., sold to Newman & Casey, of Covington, a few days ago, his crop of tobacco, consisting of five hogsheads of fine manufacturing leaf, at $20 per hundred, lugs included. This is the highest price that has ever been paid for a round lot of tobacco in the Covington market.

☞ The first case called before the United States Circuit Court, now in session at Covington, Kentucky, was that of the United States against General Lucius Desha, of Harrison county, Ky., charged with treason. On motion of the United States the case was continued until the next term, on account of the absence of two important witnesses.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—On last Saturday evening, a difficulty occurred between two free negroes, brothers, named Abe and Devol Mason; during the affray Abe shot Devol, who died that evening from the effects of the wound. The parties implicated were brought to this city and lodged in jail to await their trial.

MAGNOLA.—This favorite and beautiful steamer has resumed her place in the Maysville and Cincinnati trade, and will make her regular trips between this point and Cincinnati. Passengers and Shippers will find it to their advantage to remember the Magnolia. She is under command of Commadore PRATHER, with that prince of clever fellows Capt. LEW MORRIS in the office, assisted by JOHN THRASHER and ALEX. CALHOUN, who will do all in their power to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

FAST DAY.—By proclamation of the President' a National Fast is ordered for to-day (Thursday).

☞ About forty Rebel prisoners including three spies, were brought into Lexington, from differnt parts of the county on Monday last.

☞ Dick Gunnel, of Scott county who has been in the Rebel army, was arrested in Cincinnati a few days ago.

☞ Lieut. RICKINSON, of the 180 Ohio captured Jack Caldwell, of Grassey Creek, Pendleton county on last Monday, and conveyed him to Cynthianna. He is an uncle of the notorious Jim Caldwell, o Campbell county, and has been at home but a few weeks from the Rebel army.

☞ The most amusing absurdity of the age is to find the Louisville Journal claiming to be a Democratic paper.

☞ There have been two negro riots in Washington recently, but the particulars have been suppressed. One was a stone battle, five hundred negroes against a few soldiers.

☞ A tin mine of remarkable richness has just been discovered in Washington county, Missouri. A company has already been formed, and will soon go into operation. From inspection, it is said to yield thirty dollars to the ton from the lead.

The 'Loyal Leagues,' of New York city, had a grand and joyous time on the 11th inst., celebrating the second anniversary of the commencement of civil war! Fiends in the infernal regions, if they did not inspire, at least clapped their scorched hands, in approval of the celebration.—Logan Gazette.

CHICAGO ELECTION.—At the municipal election at Chicago on Tuesday, of last week, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor and their whole City Ticket. The Council stands 20 Democrats to 12 Republicans.

Money.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 28th, reports the money market as dull, owing to the unsettled condition of the produce market, caused by the fluctuations in gold.—Good mercantile paper, 60 to 90 days, readily negotiated at 8@10 per cent and call leans on first class signatures 6@7 per cent.

Gold, silver and paper currency are thus quoted:

The market for Gold fluctuated considerably during the week, and rates were changing constantly. The following will show the course of the New York market during the week. Monday it opened at 151 and closed heavy at 147½; Tuesday it opened at 148, declined to 145½, and closed unsettled at 146½; Wednesday it opened at 144½, advanced to 147½, and closed active at 147¾; Thursday it opened at 149½, declined to 147½, and closed firm at 150½; Friday it opened at 152½, and closed quiet at 152; Saturday it opened at 151⅛, advanced to 154½, and closed firm at 154¼@154¾. The dispatches received at noon to-day report the market opening at 154, closing at 153½ @153¾ at the First Board.

The buying rates of Silver were reduced in the early part of the week to 125@130, but toward the close, owing to the advance in Gold, they were placed at 130@135; there is, however, but a limited business doing in it, and if a round lot were offered, a shade above our quotatians would be paid

The demand for "fancy" Currency has been only moderate, and the offerings being more liberal, the rates on the issues of the Bank of the State of Indiana have been reduced to 2 per cent. Kentucky is still quoted at 3 premium, and if a round lot of large bills were presented, a shade above this could be obtained. Quartermasters' and Commissaries' Checks on Washington advanced about the close of the week to 99, and some few purchases were made by outside parties, as investments, at a slight advance on this figure. One year Certificates are bought at 99, but there are not many on the market; they were quoted at 99⅞@102 for new and old issues in New York to-day. Vouchers issued by Captain Dickerson are saleable at 2½@3 per cent discount, but those issued at outside points cannot be disposed of or better than 5 per cent. off.—There is nothing doing in Southern Money; the offering are liberal, but owing to the difficulty experienced in using it in the South, there is no inquiry for it, and the dealers refuse to purchase it. The nominal quotations are 40@50 discount for North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama; 25 for the old Tennessee banks; and 30 for the Tennessee Stock Banks.

☞ A large body of land and a quantity of stock in the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad, the property of Colonel William Preston, of the rebel army, having been confiscated, were sold at auction on account of the Government, on the 9th inst., at Charlestown, Ind.

☞ We are authorized to announce S. V. BLISS as a candidate for Constable, in Dictrict No. 2, at the election to be held next Saturday. [April 30, 1863-1t.

CAIRO, April 27.—Latest from Cape Girardeau says that from fifty to sixty rebels were killed in the attack yesterday, and over six hundred wounded and seventy-five horses killed. There is some prospects of Marmaduke being completely cut off.

The Scandinavian Pills and Purifier.

CINCINNATI, July 1, 1858.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK,—*Dear Sir:*—In reply to inquiries made of me, it gives me pleasure to say, that Mrs. N. Atlee, of the Society of Friends, and widow of the late Dr. Atlee of Cincinnati, previous to her going East, expressed her confidence in the efficacy of your Scandinavian Remedies, and the benefit she derived from using them. She had been suffering from general prostration a, times, being over seventy-six years of age and ophthalmia and inflammation of the face. Various remedies were resorted to without relief, when some friends recommended a course of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. They had the desired effect, and she was considered as restored to health.

I know many who have used your medicines, and speak decidedly of the benefits derived, thus testifying of their renovating influence in purifying the blood and giving vigor and energy to the system. They have my cordial approbation. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. J. BROWN.

Rev. Samuel J. Brown has been a devoted laborer in the cause of Christianity, in Cincinnati, for more than thirty years, as almost every old Cincinnatian knows. Such testimony, from such a source, is not to be passed over lightly. No other Proprietary Remedies ever presented to the public, ever received a tithe of the commendation from MEN OF STANDING, in every walk of life, that mine have done. See advertisement.

DIED.

Near Helena, on Tuesday, the 21st April, 1863, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. JERENDY LUTTRELL, wife of Lucien S. Luttrell, in the thirty-eighth year of her age.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, April 30, 1863.

Sugar—New Orleans, 12½ to 14c.
MOLASSES.—New Orleans, Bbls. 68c.; Half Bbls. 72c.
COFFEE 35 to 40 with upward tendency.
WHEAT.—Red $1 15@1 20; White $1 25.
FLOUR.—Selling at from $6,00 to $6 75.
Whisky.—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 41c.
Crush Sugar, 18c.
Gran " 18c.
Loaf " 18c.
BACON.—Sides ½6c; Hams 6@8c; Shoulders 5 cents.
LARD.—8 to 12c, per lb.
HEMP.—$130 per ton.
TOBACCO.—Selling at 10@15c lbs.
MACKEREL.—Bbls. No. 2, $12; Halfbbls. 7,50, Quarters $3,25.
SALT.—50c. ℔ bushel.
IRON.—Bar Iron 2¾; Nail Iron 6¼@8; Horse Shoe 3¾@5c.
NAILS.—$5 25 for 10d.
RICE.— 9c. ℔ lb.
FEATHERS.—37 cents lbs.

Cincinnati Market.

TUESDAY NOON, April 28.

Flour—Superfine $5 60@5 70, extra 5 80 @$6, family $6 10@6 25.

Wheat—Prime red at $1 25@1 27, Ohio or Indiana white at $1 30@1 33, and prime to choice Kentucky white at $1 35@$1 40.

Corn—Shelled or ear in bulk at 60@61c., and shelled, including sacks, as salable at 73c., but held at 75c.

Oats—In bulk at 68c, and including sacks, at 79c.

Rye—Dull at 78@80c. for prime.

Barley—The asking prices are $1 50 for prime fall, and $1 40 for State Spring.

Hay—Steady at $20@21 per tun for prime Timothy in bales, on arrival and $22@23 from store.

Groceries—Sugar at 11¾@13½c. for raw, and 15@15½c. for hard refined; Coffee at 32 @34c. for Rio, and Molasses at 58@65c. for old and new crop New Orleans.

Butter—Is firm at 23@25c. The lower grades are not much inquired for, and dull, at prices ranging from 15 to 20c.

Cheese—Western Reserve 14c; Hamburgs and English Dairy at 14½@15c.

Whisky—Holders asking 42c, buyers offering 40c. No sales.

Provisions—Shoulders 4c; sides 5½ packed; bacon rib sides 6c; lard, prime city held at 9¾c. and country at 9¾@9½c.

Tobacco.—Sales of Leaf Tobacco to-day at Bodman's warehouse; 22 hhds. and 10 boxes as follows: 16 hhds. Kentucky, viz.: 6 hhds. Lugs at $8@11 50; 10 hhds. Leaf —2 at $13; 1 at $13 50; 1 at 14; 1 at 15 25; 1 at $16; 2 at $16 50; 1 at $17; 1 at $18.—6 hhds. Virginia—1 at $15; 1 at $18; 1 at $32; 1 at $36; 2 at 42, and 10 cases Seed Leaf, damaged, ranging from $5 75 to $11.

PICKLES, CATSUPS, SAUCES &c.

IN GREAT VARIETY, SUCH AS;
CUCUMBER.
CALIFLOWER,
PICCALILLI,
CHOW-CHOW.
TOMATO CATSUP,
OYSTER CATSUP,
CUCUMBER SAUCE.
FRENCH MUSTARD.
☞ Pickled and Spiced Oysters &c. &c.
For sale by,
GEORGE ARTHUR,
april 30 Second Street.

Citrate Magnesia,

AN *EFFERVESCING CATHARTIC*—very pleasant to take—acts gently and promptly. Prepared and sold by
SEATON & BRODRICR,
april 30. Cor. 2nd & Courts Sts.

Negroes Wanted!

WANTED TO BUY TWO NEGRO BOYS, from 14 to 17 years of age; or two men from 35 to 40 years of age. The Negroes must be of good character and sound.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
march 26, 1863-1m

A. B. COLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.,

WILL Practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. All collections in Northern Kentucky will receive prompt attention
☞ Office on Court street with STANTON & THROOPS. [April 30, 1863-1y

Kentucky Harvesters.

THOSE FARMERS WISHING THE above Machines, can get them by calling upon the undersigned. The new Machines have late improvements.
april 23, 1863. JNO. H. RICHESON.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM POYNTZ'S RACK, MARKET ST., Maysville, on Saturday morning, April 18th, 1863, A RED ROAN SADDLE HORSE, six years old, dark mane and tail, shod all round and moves a little stiff in his shoulders; he had on a dark wagon saddle and riding bridle.—Any person sending information to the subscriber, that will enable him to get the horse, will be LIBERALLY REWARDED. Address,
WM. CHANCELLOR,
ap23-2w Washington, Mason Co., Ky.

PURE COAL OIL!
60 Cents per Gallon,
AT THE NEW DRUG STORE,
Corner Second and Court Streets, by
april 23 SEATON & BRODRICK.

Tom Thumb Lamps!

TO burn Coal Oil—easy to light—convenient to carry about, and and an excellent
NIGHT LAMP!
For sale at our
NEW DRUG STORE,
Corner 2nd & Court Sts.,
SEATON & BRODRICK.
Maysville, April 28, 1863.

Spring & Summer Goods!
LOUIS STINE
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND GENTS FURNISHER,
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY..

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A Choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give Satisfaction.
april 23, 1863. LOUIS STINE.

Come down in the center,
That's what it means!
N. C.
SADDLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED so as to give his undivided attention to the Manufactory of every article connected with the
SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!
He has now on hand and in process of making, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Brake and Sulkey Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear; Riding Bridles, with Racking, Port and Snaffle Bitts; Waggon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey and Riding Whips; Hog and Kipskin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron strapt Hames; Dray and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually kept in a Saddlery Establishment, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for CASH.
☞ All Repairing attended to at once, at my Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come down in the Center," between Market & Sutton.
T. K. RICKETTS.
Maysville, March 26th, 1863.

A. B. COCHRAN'S
FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
No 32, west-side Market st.,
GALBREATH'S OLD STAND. } MAYSVILLE KY.

JUST received a large stock of Family and Assorted Groceries, such as
Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Teas, Mackerel, Fish, Nutmegs, Spices, Candles, Willow and Wooden Ware, Brooms, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.
Having bought all my Goods for CASH, and my motto being "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," I can assure all who may give me a call, the cheapest Groceries in the city
☞ The best quality of COAL OIL always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.
A. B. COCHRAN.
N. B. Five year Old Bourbon on tap, and the best of all kinds of Liquors constantly on hand.
Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863. A. B. C.

CHINA, GLASS
AND
QUEENSWARE!

HAVING purchased of S. C. PEARCE, his entire Stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, we will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Pearce, Tolle & Holton.
We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete Stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment of
French China Tea Setts, Casters,
SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WAITERS. VASES, LOOKING GLASSES
and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash.
We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.
G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY,
Market Street, opposite Goddard House.
Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863.

JOHN A. SEATON, J. F. BRODRICK
SEATON & BRODRICK
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.
CORNER SECOND & COURT STS.
Maysville, Ky.
March 19, ly

SHINGLES.
500,000 SHINGLES TO ARRIVE, For Sale by
march 13, 1863-3t JNO. H. RICHESON.

GARDEN SEEDS,
LANDRETH'S and other varieties, for sale by
mar 19, '63. JNO. H. RICHESON.

MULLINS & HUNT'S
NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintanceship with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guaranties to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments alotted to
HATS AND CAPS
AND
Notions,
Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a
LARGE STOCK
Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.
MULLINS & HUNT,
Cheap Dry Goods Store,
2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.
Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
M. R. BURGESS & SON,
Second Street,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS OF THE
Sensation Store!
A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.
☞ Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERN, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH.
☞ Particular attention will be paid to orders.
Aug. 28 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM'S
RECORD ON
Abolition, Slavery, and the Civil War.

THIS WORK is in Press and will soon be ready. It contains complete and accurate copies of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's principal Speeches on the subjects above named. Also, parts of other Speeches, with letters, incidents, votes, etc. etc. The work has been carefully edited and is believed to present, fairly and correctly, the political record and position of a man whose views in relation to the causes of our National troubles, and the right remedies for them, are attracting an extraordinary amount of public attention.
The work is on good, substantial paper, 208 pages, large 8vo.
PRICE—Paper covers, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.
Delivered by Mail or Express, prepaid, on receipt of the price.
Send orders, with the money inclosed, to Columbus; Ohio, addressed to J. H. RILEY & Co., or to Gov. MEDARY, office of *The Crisis*. A large sale is expected.
Every newspaper that gives the above three insertions, also this notice, and sends *marked* copies, addressed "Box 699, Columbus, Ohio," will receive three copies of the work. [apr16-3w

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of DUFFEU & McCARTHEY, has this day disolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts as soon as possible.
C. F. DUFEU,
G. A. McCATRHEY.
Feb. 23

C. F. DUFEU will carry on the business at the old stand as heretofore. He has now on hand a very large stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, a large part of which he is selling at old prices.—I sell exclusively for Cash.
☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED on the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN and warranted to perform.
☞ JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange.
C. F. DUFEU,
Bet. BURGESS and MINER's Stores.
Maysville, March 5 1863.

BROOMS,
A large supply of best quality, for sale by
mar 5 BEN PHISTER.

NEW MACKEREL.

21	BARRELS NO. 1 MACKEREL;	
20	Barrels No 2	do.
20	half barrels No 1	do.
20	" " " 2	do.
25	Qr " " 1	do.
25	" " " 2	do.
25	Kitts No 1	do.
25	" " 2	do.

Just received direct from Boston and for sale at a small advance,
april2 At BEN PHISTER'S.

Cigars and Tobacco.

WE would invite the attention of the SMOKING PUBLIC to our stock of
Foreign and Domestic Cigars,
Comprising many favorite and well known brands, together with some *entirely new*, such as
GUEST,
BON-TON,
LILY,
Which bid fair to be the most popular brands extant. We have also some FAVORITE BRANDS of choice
Virginia Tobacco.
Call at our NEW DRUG STORE,
Corner of Second & Court Sts.
april16 SEATON & BRODRICK.

RICHARD H. COLLINS,
(Formerly, for ten years, Editor of the Maysville Eagle,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, &C.
FOR KENTUCKY,

No. 68, West Third St., opposite "Bank of the Ohio Valley," Cincinnati, Ohio. Gives special attention, in person, or through first-class local Attorneys, to the Collection and Securing of Claims, (both *new* and *old*,) in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana.
Louisiana—My New Orleans correspondent is endorsed by old citizens and business firms in that City as a gentleman "of fine abilities, and one of the first lawyers at our bar, a *Union* man, and the legal adviser of our Military Governor." A New York house of high standing "recommends him as an Attorney, perfect as regards his ability, promptness and responsibility; he is an old resident of New Orleans, and he is now on the spot; in all business you intrust him with, there is no doubt he will give satisfaction."
Tennessee—Claims sent me in this State, will go into the hands of one of the ablest business lawyers in Kentucky, who will visit all accessible points in person.

Depositions in Cincinnati.
As Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for Kentucky, I am authorized to take and certify Depositions to be read on the trial of suits in Kentucky. Appointments to take Depositions *at my office*, or elsewhere in the City, will receive my personal attention—either as Commissioner or as Attorney as may be desired. RICHARD H. COLLINS.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16, 1863.

COAL OIL.
PRICE REDUCED TO 60 CENTS PER GALLON. For sale by
april 23, 1863. JNO. H. RICHESON.

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless Continent is ours."

DR. ROBACK'S
BLOOD PURIFIER
and
BLOOD PILLS
have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an
Immense Popularity,
far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.
An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable
Curative Properties,
and hence their
Rapid Sale
and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend
Many Thousands
of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the
Numerous Certificates
which have been showered upon him from
All parts of the Country.
The peculiarity of the
Blood Purifier and Pills
is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity
In the Blood,
for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.
If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines
Are Unequaled
for curing

Scrofula,	*Liver Complaint,*
Skin Diseases,	*Female Complaints,*
Salt Rheum,	*Rheumatism,*
Dyspepsia,	*Syphilis,*
Old Sores,	*Fever and Ague,*
Leucorrhœa,	*Sick Headache,*
Erysipelas,	*St. Anthony's Fire,*
Tumors,	*Eruptions,*

Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.
ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away.
The doctors pronounced the case incurable.
ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.
ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.
ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.
Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills
Work like a Charm.
The Blood Pills
are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.
They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.
They are really a
Blood and Liver Pill,
which, in conjunction with the
Blood Purifier,
will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache,	*Costiveness,*
Colic Pains,	*Cholera Morbus,*
Indigestion,	*Pain in the Bowels;*
	Dizziness, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.
Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are
Good Medicines,
and you should try them before going for a physician.
Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will
Doubt no more.
As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of New York, and Locke of Cincinnati.
Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.
Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.
Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY
J. J. WOOD, Maysville,
MACKEY & WOOD, do,
JOHN RICHARDSON; Mayslick,
W. D. WOOD, Sardis,
JOHN B. HOWARD, Orangeburg.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Germantown,
ROBT. STEVENSON, Murphysville,
BULLOCK & SULLIVAN, Dover,
And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States and Canadas.
Jan. 8-1y

L. H. LONG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN ALL KINDS OF
GRAIN, FLOUR, TOBACCO, SALT, &C.,
Corner of Wall & 2nd Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - - - - - - - - KENTUCKY.
june 19, 1862-1y

CHOICE GUN POWDER TEA.
THE BEST ARTICLE IMPORTED, AND pronounced by all who have used it to be the best ever sold in this market. For sale
april2 At BEN PHISTER'S.

FINE VA. CHEWING TOBACCO.
JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ARTICLE OF the Finest Chewing Tobacco
april2 At BEN PHISTER'S

SEED OATS,
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
april2 BEN PHISTER.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Peace.

We can see no prospect of peace at all, not this year or next year; nor at the end of Lincoln's Presidential term, nor of the next. Every body wishes for it, and longs and prays for it; every body, both in the Federal States and in the Confederate.—Yet let us not deceive ourselves—the peace which they long for at the North is not the same peace which we pray for here. Their peace means reconstruction; ours means separation. We can never make peace, never, much as we may desire it, leaving in the enemy's hands New Orleans, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri—without at least insuring those States the freedom to decide, uncontrolled by the coercion of foreign armies, whether they will attach themselves to the Northern despotism, or to the Southern league. We can never make peace while one Southern fort has the hated flags of the stars and stripes floating over its walls, while one hostile ship presumes to blockade a Southern harbor. They can not make peace, giving up to us our forts and harbors; acknowledging the right of secession in the border States, and admitting themselves beaten and disgraced.—Their 'peace' is, to us, continual, eternal war; our peace is, to them, ruin and perdition. If there is to be peace, then, on whose shall it be—their's or ours? *Neither* We are to have war, not peace.

But it is said that the enemy's financial credit will break down if the war continues No, it is peace that would ruin them utterly; peace, we mean on our terms. It is the war that sustains their credit and keeps up the war. It is the continued hope of ultimately subjugating us that gives the slightest value to their treasury notes, and it is the stern resolve to baffle and defeat them that makes our bills worth more than their weight in paper. War, to them, is cheaper than peace; they are very rich, it is true; but there are some luxuries they can not buy, and one of them is peace. War comes very dear, but they can not afford peace by any means. They can endure, perhaps, the dangers and disasters of war; but they can not face the horrors of peace at all.

Dressing with Taste.

It is strange that, with all the time American women bestow upon dress, so few know how to prepare a simple toilete with taste. To be *well dressed* means, with most, to wear rich material, made up in gorgeous style, and with all the magnificence of the general effect. Never was a greater mistake. To be well dressed is only to have attire suited to time, place and circumstances, made in a becoming manner. This attire may be a shilling calico or a rich silk, and yet, in either, if it be adapted to the conditions we have mentioned, a woman may be said to be well dressed. Where household duties have to be performed, and the care of children devolves partly upon the mistress of the house, a neat dress, fitted gracefully to the figure, is much better for morning wear than the faded remains of a more pretentious costume. Nothing looks more forlorn than to see a would-be-lady performing household duties of not the most refined character, in an old torn or dirty silk dress, or a soiled and draggled open wrapper. One of the secrets of dressing well is to dress appropriately, another to be careful of the details, the minutiæ of the toilet. Thorough personal cleanliness, glossy and well-brushed hair neat shoes and stockings, are as essential to a good personal appearance as the material and fashion of the dress. Indeed, a lady who is particular in these minor matters, can hardly ever be said to be ill-dressed, as this delicate refinement will not only excuse faults, but naturally show itself in the good taste which will guide her selection, no matter how small the cost may be. Some persons have an extreme horror of being 'caught,' as they call it, in a morning-bress. Why they should be so sensitive on this point, it is difficult to say. If it is clean, and adapted to the work in which they are engaged, there is no shame in wearing it, and above all, it ought to be remembered that no attire is good enough for the family, which is not good enough for mere acquaintances who may chance to favor you with their society. It is much better to be caught very much over dressed, as some unlucky individuals are, at a small evening party.—In one case there is real cause for mortification; in the other there is none. Mothers should carefully impress this lesson upon their daughters. Many a young lady has lost an eligible match through the discovery that the belle of the evening was the slattern of the morning, and that she paid more attention to the number of her flounces than the cleanliness of her person, more care on the brilliancy of her head-dress than the condition of her hair.

Standard Writings.

We have of late repeatedly brought to the attention of our readers extracts from works admitted, by those capable of judging, as standard writing. We shall continue the practice; for we hope thereby to bring our people, especially our Republican fellow-citizens, away from the infatuation of our times, back to those sound political principles, which marked with resplendent beauty the most glorious period of our history.

Speaking of arbitrary arrests in the reign of Louis XV of France, the *Encyclopedia* of Brockhauss says: "A more and more increasing despotism exhibiting itself, chiefly in numberless *lettres de cachet*, this measure of greatest feebleness and cowardly power—these were the memorabilities of the Government of Louis XV." And again, in speaking of the French Revolution, the same work says: "A waste of public treasure is the inseparable ally of arbitrary power. Hatred of oppression drives peoples into insurrections. It stormed the Bastile. It might have been dispersed by shrapnels; but it would, nevertheless have, stormed the stronghold of despotism, if not to-day, then to-morrow. Not the use of artillery for the protection of oppression and arbitrary power, but the ending of both reestablishes a permanent peace. Louis XVI might have dissolved the Constituent Assembly with bayonets, but he could not have eradicated the conviction of the necessity of freedom from the minds and hearts of the people."—Cin. Enquirer.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.—The first thing an Abolitionist does before going to war is to hunt up an office. He first finds out what position he can get, and how much it will pay, how much he can make out of the stealings, how far from bullets he will be in time of battle, how long he can stay at home and talk patriotism at the public expense. How many of them are in the ranks with muskets on their shoulders from pure love of country? *The books do not show and never will.*

Hamilton (O.) True Telegraph.

The Wonders of the Atmosphere.

The atmosphere rises above us with its cathedral dome arching towards heaven, of which it is the most perfect synonym and symbol. It floats around us like that object which the Apostle John saw in his vision, 'a sea of glass like unto crystal.' So massive is it that when it begins to stir, it tosses about great ships like playthings, and sweeps city and forest like snowflakes to destruction before it.

And yet it is so mobile that we have lived for years in it before we can be persuaded that it exists at all, and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. It weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it as glass, yet a soap ball sails through it with impunity, and the tiniest insect waves aside with his wing. It ministers lavishly to all our senses. We touch it not, but it touches us. Its warm south wind brings back color to the pale face of the invalid; its cool west winds refresh the fevered brow and make the blood mantle to our cheeks; even its north blasts brace into new vigor the hardened children of our rugged climate.

The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificence of surprise, the brightness of midday, the chastened radiance of this morning and the clouds that cradle near the setting sun. But for it, the rainbow would want its 'triumphant arch,' and the winds would not send the fleecy messengers on errands around the heavens; the cold either would not shed snow feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers. The kindly rain would never fall, nor hailstorm nor fog diversify the face of the sky; our naked globe would turn its tanned and unshadowed forehead to the sun and one dreary, monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzele and burn up all things.

Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and, without warning, plunge the earth into darkness.—But the air keeps in her hand a shield of her rays, and lets them slip but slowly through her fingers, so that the shadows of evening are gathered by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their heads, and each creature space to find a place of rest, and to nestle to repose. In the morning, the garish sun would at one bound burst from the bosom of the night, and blaze above the horizon; but the air watches for his coming, and sends first but one little ray to announce his approach, and then another, and then a handful; and so gently draws aside the curtain of night, and slowly lets the light fall on the face of the sleeping earth, till her eye-lids open, and like man, she goes forth again to labor until evening.

Mince Pies Vs. Tracts.

We heard a good story yesterday related by a German who was confined in one of the hospitals at Nashville, which proves conclusively that sick soldiers appreciate food for the stomach more than food for the mind.

A rebel lady visited the hospital one morning, with a negro servant, who carried a large basket on his arm, covered with a white linen cloth. She approached our humane friend and accosted him thus:

'Are you a good Union man?'

'I ish dat,' was the laconic reply of the German, at the same time casting a hopeful glance at the aforesaid basket.

'That is all I wanted to know,' replied the lady, and, beckoning the negro to follow, she passed to the opposite side of the room where a rebel soldier lay, and asked him the same question, to which he very promptly replied: 'Not by a d—d sight.' The lady thereupon uncovered the basket and laid out a bottle of wine, mince-pies, pound cake, and other delicacies, which were greedily devoured in the presence of the Union soldiers, who felt somewhat indignant.

On the following morning, however, another lady made her appearance with a large covered basket, and she also accosted our German friend, and desired to know if he was a Union man.

'I ish, by Got; I no care what you got; I bese Union.'

The lady then set her basket on the table, and our German friend thought that the truth availed in this case, if it did fail in the other. But imagine the length of the poor fellow's face when the lady uncovered the basket and presented him with about a bushel of tracts. He shook his head dolefully and said:

'I no read English, and, peside, dat rebel on te nonter side of te house need dem so more as me.'

The lady distributed them and left.

Not long afterward along came another richly dressed lady, who propounded the same question again to our German friend. He stood gazing at the basket, apparently at a loss for a reply. At length he answered her, in Yankee style, as follows:

'By Got, you no git me dis time; vot you got mit de basket?'

The lady required an unequivocal answer to her question, and was about to move on when our German friend shouted out:

'If you got tracts, I bees Union; but if you got mince-pie mit pound-cake unt vine, I bees Secesh lak te tibel.

Sick soldiers have little desire to read tracts when they are famished for the want of those little delicacies so conducive to the recovery of hospital patients. When our ladies visit hospitals with tracts, we would suggest the importance of accompanying them with a basket of provisions, and they will be better appreciated.—Lou. Journal.

IMMORTALITY.—How beautiful is the following gem:

"Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass away, and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their nightly festival around the midnight throne, are placed above the reach of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth.—There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be set out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful being that passes before us like a meteor, will stay in our presence forever."

CURE FOR TOOTH-ACHE.—To cure the toothache, take a piece of sheet zinc, about the size of a sixpence, and a piece of silver, say a quarter of a dollar, place them together and hold them between and contiguous to the defective tooth—in a few minutes the pain will be gone, as if by magic. The zinc and silver acting as a galvanic battery, will produce an effect on the nerves of the tooth sufficient to establish a current, and consequently relieve the pain.—Ex.

NEW

GRAIN, GROCERY, AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts.

I will pay the highest market price IN CASH or WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in he Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

june 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER,
june 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER,
june 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale By BEN PHISTER,
june 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by
june 19. BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY— old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by
june 19 BEN PHISTER.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, hf. barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by
june 19 BEN PHISTER.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by
june 19 BEN PHISTER.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by
june 19 BEN PHISTER.

CANDLES.—Star & Summer Mould Candles of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low
june 19 By BEN PHISTER.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates, by BEN PHISTER.

NEW CROP!

JUST Received by 'ADAMS EXPRESS' direct from PHILADELPHIA, and for sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, AT THEIR

NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner Second & Court Streets.

N. B. We would call SPECIAL ATTENTION to the FACT that we get our seeds DIRECT from FIRST HANDS. The Public can therefore rely upon getting good seeds by giving us a call.
S. & B.

☞ LANDRETH'S RURAL REGISTER and ALMANAC for 1863, for gratuitous distribution. Call and get one. March 19, 1863.

Flasks and Wine Bottles.

QUART, PINT and HALF PINT FLASKS! BLACK WINES and RUBY HOCKS! For Sale by the Dozen or Box, by SEATON & BRODRICK,
mar26 Cor. Second & Court Sts.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED!

A FINE STOCK—for sale by
mar19 J. H. RICHESON.

CUTTING BOXES!

A NEW SUPPLY—just received and for sale
mar 19 By JNO. H. RICHESON.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,

KEPT Constantly on hand and on tap, For sale by
mar19 J. H. RICHESON.

GOLDEN SYRUP!

EXTRA GOLDEN—For sale by
mar19 J. H. RICHESON.

ALEX. POWER, W. J. ROSS, A. J. NEWELL

ALEX. POWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Lipuors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

☞ Cash paid for Wheat, Rye and Barley.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

25 Bbls. fresh, just received and for sale by
april9 JNO. H. RICHESON.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE ARTHUR

Baker & Confectioner

AND DEALER IN

Fruits, Nuts, Toys,

FANCY GOODS, &c.,

Has removed his Stock to

MULINS & HUNT'S Ol Stand, on

SECOND STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all
Maysville, Ky., April 9th, 1863.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices, BEN PHISTER,
june 19. Cor. 3rd & Market street.

CD ER VINEGAR.

A Superior article of *PURE CIDER VINEGAR*, for sale
april2 By BEN PHISTER.

SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF,

A very superior article. For sale low by
mar 5 BEN PHISTER.

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

BLUM & HECKINGER,

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

Consisting of a thorough assortment of

CASSIMERE SUITS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
PANTS and VESTS,

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices.

We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,

Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD

consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the by have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them, *TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &C.*

Always on hand an assortment of *TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.*

☞ Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BLUM & HECKINGER,
Nov. 6, 1862-1y. Maysville, Ky.

GODDARD HOUSE,

CORNER OF MARKT & FRONT, STS

Opposite Steamboat Landing,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public.

The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the traveling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house.

☞ Stages leave daily for all points in the interior. Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.
Feb. 12-6m

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

PLOW

IN THE WORLD, CALL ON

JACOBS & SON'S,

AT THE

Maysville Foundry!

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

☞ GENERAL STAGE OFFICE ☜
[June 19, 1862-1y]

SOLOMAN KINSLER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Doniphan House.)

SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

☞ Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction, nov. 27-1y

Rags! Rags!

THE HIGHEST
CASH PRICE
PAID FOR RAGS,
At the Eagle Office, by
H. H. COX.
Feb 5.

PHENIX

Insurance Company

OF

BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROMWELL, President.
PHILAMDER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, $200,000.

Fire and Inl an Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settlement for losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent.
Office, Union Coal & Oil Company.
Jan 29, 1863-no 38-

J. K. SUMRALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.

OFFICE---West-side of Court Street.
jan 15, 1863-1v

UNION COAL OIL,

ALWAYS ON HAND, and for sale at lowest market price by BEN PHISTER.

Window Glass.

A Large lot just received, comprising many *LARGE AND ODD SIZES!*
For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK,
mar26 Cor. Second & Court Sts.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED.

25 Bbls Clover and Timothy Seed, just rec'd and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Regular Cincinatı Maysville Packet

THE FINE, NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER,

This fine Steamer was built expressly For the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.

MAGNOLIA,

J. H. PRATHER, Commander.
LEW. MORRIS, Clerk.
JOHN THRASHER, } Assistants.
ALEX. CALHOUN, }

Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M.

Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞ For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.

Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.

THE SPLENDID STEAME

Bostona,

Captain WM. MCCLAIN, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth avery Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to R. MCNEELY, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

REMOVAL!

GEO. BROWN, has removed to the Jewelry Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, repaired on the SHORTEST NOTICE and LIBERAL TERMS. [Maysville, July 31, 1862.

R. C. ROSS. WM. COLVIN.

ROSS & COLVIN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTERS,

Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING AND PAPER HANGING, done in the latest and most approved style, and with dispatch.
june 19th, 1862.

When you arrive at Cincinnati, stop at the

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street, between Front and Columbia,

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

Omnibuses leave the Depot, on the arrival of every Train, to convey Passengers to this Hotel.

DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

CORBIN GALLEHER, }
JOS. F. PERRIE, } PROPRIETORS.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED and REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER,
JOS. F. PERRIE.
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

FOR SALE!

PERSONS contemplating planting this Spring, would do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have a very choice selection of Fruit Trees that I can recommend with confidence. My entire stock is the work of my own raising, and can guarantee its correctness.

THOMAS BIGGER.
At the Maysville Cemetery

☞ Orders addressed to me at Maysville, wil eceive prompt attention.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.

WE have arranged with Nat Poyntz, for the sale of our stock of Seed Potatoes. They are selections made from the best varieties that now grow, are all white Fleshed and very preduntive, known as the Prince Albert, Cuzco, Copner Mine, Pink-Eye Rusty Coat, Garnet Chili, White Fleshed Peach Blow.

Samples, AS TO SIZE, of the above varieties will be on exhibition, at the Grain Store of E. B. POWELL, where NAT POYNTZ can be found at all times. All orders to him by Mail, enclosing Cash, will be promptly attended to, and the delivery will commence on the first of March.

THOS. K. McILVAIN;
JNO. B. POYNTZ.
Maysville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1863-2m
[Eagle copy 2 mos. and charge Bulletin]

E. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

BULLETIN

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT!

SECOND STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mercantile Work.

BILLS OF LADING,
BILL HEAD,
CERTIFICATES,
DRAY TICKETS,
CIRCULARS,
BLANKS, DEEDS,
RECEIPTS,
REGISTERS,

SHOW CARDS!

AND

BILLS IN COLORS

CHECKS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
NOTES,
ENVELOPES,
CONTRACTS.

SHOW BILLS

FOR

Country Merchants

SHOW BILLS,
HAND BILLS,
INVITATIONS
BILLS OF FARE,
POSTERS,
LABELS, &c.,
SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES,
CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.

PAMPHLET WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES,
MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS
CONSTITUTIONS,
REPORTS,
BRIEFS, &C.

PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!

We have a very complete Printing Establishment, Our facilities for doing all kinds of Work,

Plain or Ornamental

Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Pratical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept

LOW PRICES!

THE ATTENTION

OF

Business Men, Teachers, Committees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment if they desire first-class work at low rates.

☞ Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

☞ Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSSER.